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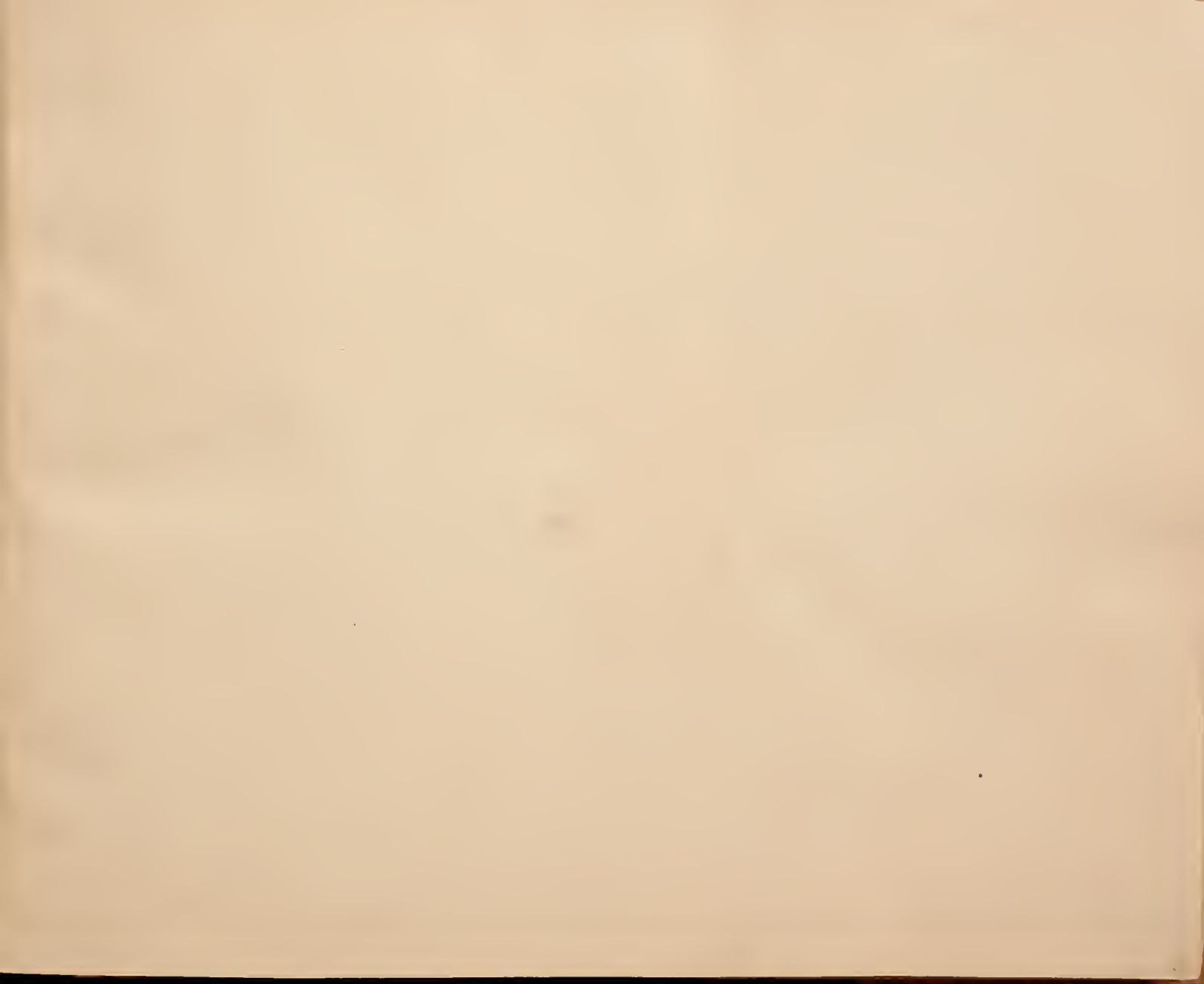
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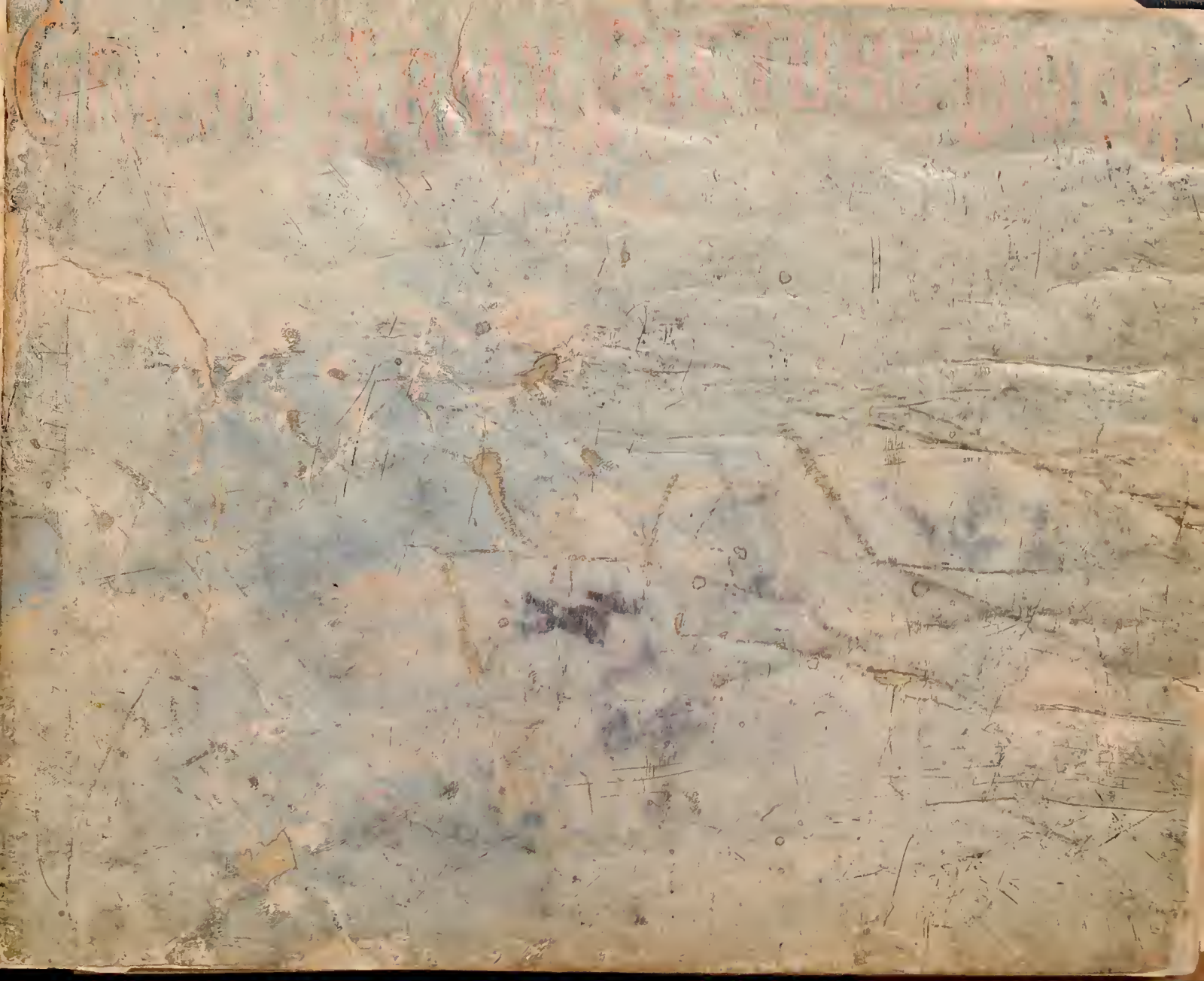
GRAND ARMY PICTURE BOOK.





BATTLE OF BULL RUN, JULY 21, 1861.





GRAND ARMY PICTURE BOOK

* FROM APRIL 12, 1861 TO APRIL 26, 1865 — BY HUGH CRAIG.



GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, Limited, NEW YORK. LONDON. GLASGOW & MANCHESTER.

THE CIVIL WAR.

THE Civil War began with the attack of the Confederates on Fort Sumter, a fortress in Charleston Harbor, into which Major Anderson had withdrawn his troops. The first gun pointed by the Confederates on the Union troops was fired by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, April 12, 1861. This shot was followed by a tempest of shells and balls from thirty cannons and mortars; the assault continued all day, and a sluggish bombardment was kept up during the dark and stormy night. The garrison of Fort Sumter, seventy in number, were worn out when the morning of April 13 dawned; their provisions had given out, the barracks was on fire, and the smoke and heat intense. At noon the Union flag was cut down by a shell, but was caught as it fell and replaced by Sergeant Hart. The fall of the flag induced the Confederate General Beauregard to send a flag of truce to the besieged Union troops, and on April 14 the little garrison evacuated the fort, and was conveyed to New York.

The news of the attack and evacuation of the fort created the wildest excitement in the North. On April 15 President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand troops, and summoned the Congress to meet on July 4. Washington now became the centre of the struggle. "On to Washington!" was the Southern cry, whose spokesman, Alexander H. Stephens, declared, "There is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington City at all and every human hazard."

The first Northern troops ready were those of Massachusetts; they reached Baltimore April 19, where they were attacked on the march, and

three men of the Sixth Massachusetts were killed. This was the first blood shed. On May 14 Baltimore was occupied by Union troops, and in obedience to a new call by the President for sixty-four thousand troops to serve "during the war," men were flocking into Washington by thousands, and gave it the appearance of a garrison town.

The Civil War was one of the most destructive on record. During the four years of its continuance, on the Union side, two million six hundred and fifty-six thousand

and five hundred and thirty-three men were called into service; one million four hundred thousand were in actual service; sixty thousand men were killed in the field, thirty thousand mortally wounded, one hundred and eighty-four thousand died in hospital or camp. The Confederates, it is supposed, lost an equal number, while on both sides a large number were more or less disabled for life. Nor was the expenditure of money less lavish. In August, 1865, three months after the close of the war, the debt of the Union was over three billion dollars,

and if we include the whole nation, the actual cost of the war must have been over six billion dollars.

Some small skirmishes took place between the Confederates advancing on Washington and the loyal troops in the mountain regions of Virginia, where General George B. McClellan had dispersed the Confederate force under Garnett and Wise. But the first pitched battle, the one that made both sides see how terrible would be the struggle, was that fought in front of Washington, on the soil of Virginia.



LINCOLN REVIEWING THE TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH WASHINGTON.

17-36



CONFLICT AT BLACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 2, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.



IRVIN McDOWELL.

advance and attack the enemy. They were in five divisions, under Generals Daniel Tyler and Theodore Runyon, and Colonels David Hunter, Samuel P. McIntzelman, and Dixon S. Miles, while General Patterson was stationed at Martinsburg to keep Joseph E. Johnston from joining his forces with those under Beauregard. The latter had disposed his troops along a little stream named Bull Run, a tributary of the Occoquan, from Union Mills, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses the stream, to the Stone Bridge on the Warrenton turnpike, a distance of about eight miles. McDowell's troops encountered no opposition at Fairfax Court House or Centreville, from which places the Confederates retired before the Federal advance. McDowell pushed on to Blackburn's Ford, where the Confederate General Longstreet was stationed with a strong force of men and concealed batteries. Here, on July 18, a severe fight began, in which Michigan, Massachusetts, and New York troops were engaged, but the Confederates were too strong, and the Union forces were forced back on Centreville. McDowell now resolved on a grand attack, and the two following days were devoted to preparations. On July 21, at two in the morning, the moon shining brightly, three columns of Union soldiers started for Centreville. General Tyler, with the brigades of Schenck and Sherman, were sent on to the Stone Bridge, where they were to make a feigned attack, while two other columns were to cross Bull Run. During the preceding day the Confederate army, under General Joseph E. Johnston, had succeeded in eluding the Union General Patterson, and had arrived from the Shenandoah valley, and joined the main army.

In the summer months of 1861, troops from all the loyal States were gathered to defend Washington, when news arrived that 40,000 Confederate troops under Beauregard were occupying a strong position at Manassas Junction, about thirty miles from Washington. Manassas was connected by railroads with the Confederate capital, Richmond, and with the fertile Shenandoah Valley, where, at Winchester, Joseph E. Johnston had nearly as many men. On July 16 it was announced that the Union forces under General McDowell were to

General Tyler opened the battle by flinging a shell into the Confederate troops under General Evans, at the Stone Bridge; reinforcements were sent to him by General Beauregard, and a counter-attack by the Confederates on McDowell's forces at Blackburn's Ford failed. General Hunter crossed Bull Run at Sudley Church about ten in the morning, and a furious struggle began. Hunter was wounded, Colonel Slocum, of Rhode Island, was killed, and the National line began to tremble, when General Porter, with some regular troops, came up and opened a heavy fire on the Confederate forces. A charge made by a New York regiment under General H. W. Slocum drove the Confederate line back to a plateau, where General Thomas J. Jackson had just arrived with the reserves. "They are beating us back!" exclaimed the Confederate General Bee. "Well," said Jackson, "give them the bayonet." Bee, resuming courage, ordered his men to form, adding, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall." The flight was checked, and the struggle was renewed, and up till three o'clock the Union army had rather the better of it.

"Oh, for four more regiments!" cried General Johnston. Just then he saw a cloud of dust in the direction of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It was General Kirby Smith's force, four thousand strong, and it was at once flung into the thickest of the fight. The effect was sudden, unexpected, and overwhelming. The Union troops were swept from the plateau, and by four o'clock a panic seized most of the men; it was not a retreat, but a rout; the army fled across Bull Run toward Centreville, pouring in confusion over the Stone Bridge, and leaving on the field three thousand of their comrades, killed, wounded, or prisoners.

Little was this result expected. Crowds had come out from Washington to see the battle, and the vicinity of the battlefield was gay with visitors. The heights near this town were crowded with spectators, and the terror of these visitors when the defeat of the Union army was evident, added to the dangers of the flight. The roads were blocked with overturned vehicles or abandoned cannon, and a mass of soldiers, civilians, and well-dressed women mingled in picturesque confusion. The fugitives made no pause till they were under the guns of the capital.



G. T. BEAUREGARD.



BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C., JUNE 16, 1862.—BAYONET CHARGE UPON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES UNDER GENERAL STEVENS.

FORT DONELSON.



COMMODORE FOOTE.

pedition was prepared, and on February 2, 1862, Grant left Cairo with 17,000 men in transports, and Flag-officer Foote accompanied him with seven gunboats. Fort Henry fell on February 7, and Grant telegraphed to Washington, "I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th." Donelson was the strongest military work in the entire theatre of war. It stood on a rugged and inaccessible series of hills, the country was densely wooded, and all around the front of the fort the timber had been felled, and the limbs cleaned and sharpened to obstruct any advance. A strong line of rifle-pits had been formed, and detached batteries placed on commanding heights. It was a marvellous work, covering a hundred acres of ground, and garrisoned with 21,000 men. On February 14, the fleet commenced the action, but after a fire of an hour and a half, the flagship *St. Louis* and the iron-clad *Louisville* were disabled, and drifted out of action. The fire of the fort, which was rapid and accurate, now was concentrated on the rest of the fleet, the *Carondelet* and the *Pittsburg*, and compelled them to retire. Never were war vessels exposed to a more tremendous pounding than these four gunboats while the fight lasted. The night of February 14 was an anxious one for both sides; the Confederates resolved to make a sortie,

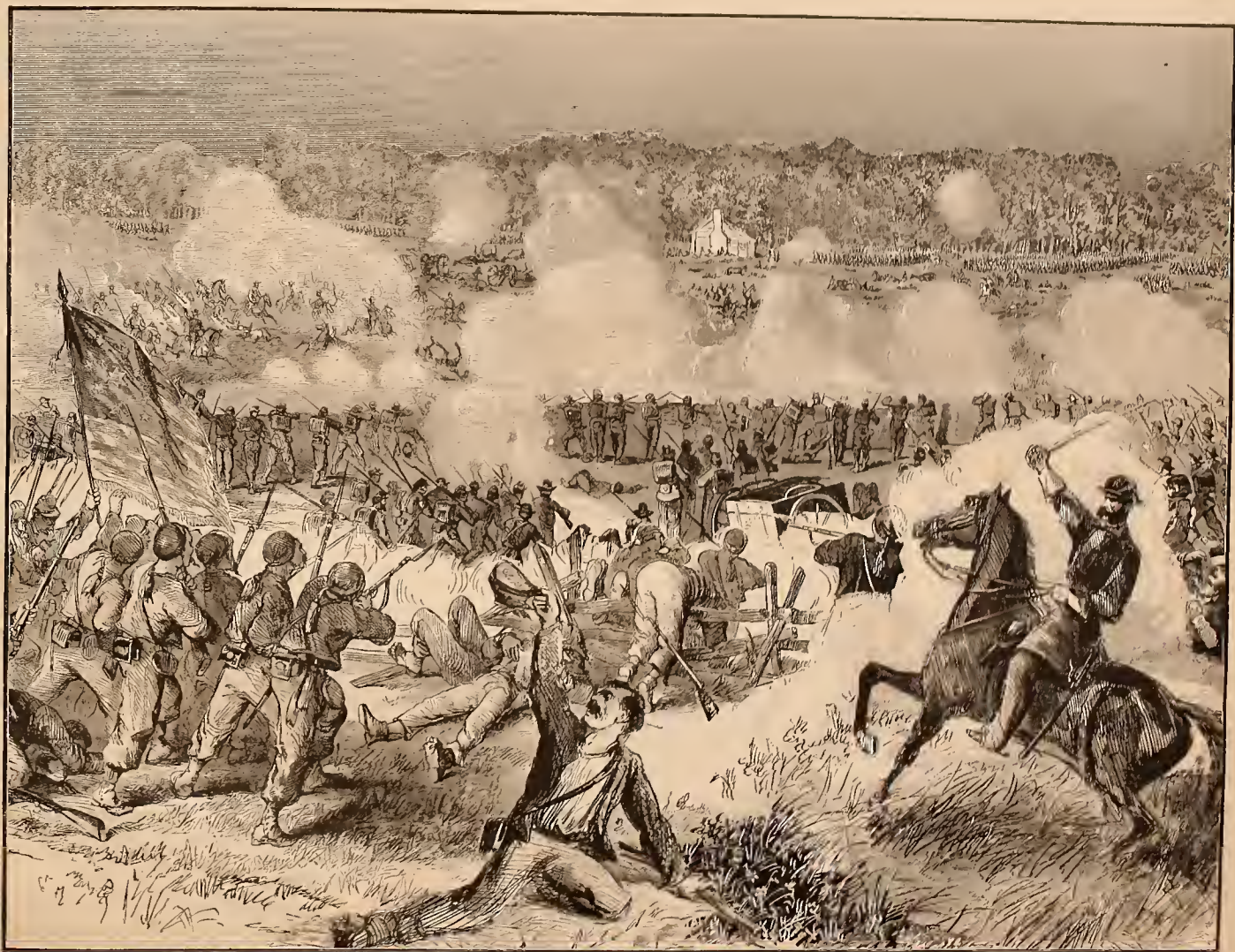
and next morning at 5 A.M., 10,000 men under Generals Pillow and Buckner sallied forth, the former attacking the Federal right under General McClernand, the latter prepared to fall on the centre under General Wallace. The charge was quick and furious, the whole Federal right gave way except the extreme left under General Logan, whose Illinois regiments stood firm and prevented a panic. McClernand now called on Wallace for help, and so effectual was the aid he gave that the Confederate forces were compelled to retire to their trenches. "I speak advisedly," wrote Grant's aide-de-camp to Wallace, "God bless you! You did save the day on the right."

The Confederates were now shut up in the fort, and, at a private meeting at General Pillow's quarters, it was resolved to surrender. Floyd, who had been Secretary of War under President Buchanan, exclaimed, "I cannot surrender! You know my position with the Federals. It won't do! It won't do!" Pillow then said: "I will not surrender myself or my command—I will die first." Then said Buckner, "I suppose, gentlemen, the surrender will devolve upon me." Then Floyd and Pillow resigned their commands, and Buckner, the third in rank, said: "I will accept and share the fate of my command." Within an hour Floyd and Pillow had fled from the fort, and early next morning, it was Sunday, Buckner sent out his flag of truce to ask the appointment of a commission to agree on terms of surrender. "No terms," was Grant's reply, "other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Buckner, after protesting against these terms as "ungenerous and unchivalrous," gave up the contest, and the Union flag soon floated over the captured fort. The Federal loss was severe, about 2000 men; the Confederates lost 1200 men, beside 15,000 prisoners, 50 cannon, 3000 horses, 20,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of stores.

The results of the victory were that the whole of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the hands of the Federals. Nashville fell, Bowling Green was abandoned; Columbus was evacuated, and the Mississippi was free from St. Louis to Arkansas.



FORT HENRY.



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.—CHARGE OF CROOK'S EIGHTH CORPS, THE RIGHT, MARCH 23, 1862.



FORT DONELSON SURRENDERED FEBRUARY 16, 1862.—THE BIVOUAC BEFORE THE BATTLE.



SHILOH.—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GRANT AND BUELL AND ALBERT S. JOHNSTON AND G. A. BEAUREGARD, APRIL 6, 1862.

SHILOH.

ON February 15, 1862, General Grant was assigned to the new military district of West Tennessee, and at once began to concentrate his forces to meet the new dispositions of the Confederates after the fall of Fort Donelson. At the beginning of April the main body of Grant's army was encamped on the Tennessee River, between Pittsburg Landing on the left bank, and Shiloh meeting-house. His object was to attack and seize Corinth. General Beauregard, with a large Confederate force, hastened towards Corinth, and joining the troops under General A. S. Johnston, concentrated a few miles from Shiloh. So stealthy had been their approach that they were within four miles of the Union forces before they were discovered. On April 5, at a Confederate council of war, Beauregard exclaimed, "Gentlemen, we sleep in the enemy's camp to-morrow night!" On the Union side, General Buell was marching up to join Grant; General Sherman's division was near Shiloh, and between them and Pittsburg Landing were the commands of Generals Hurlburt and Lew Wallace.

Before the dawn of day on Sunday, April 6th, the Confederates attacked Sherman's troops, and the soldiers of General Hardee poured into the Union camp. General Prentiss' division, that lay across the road to Corinth, was next attacked, his columns shattered, many prisoners taken, and his camp occupied by the Confederates. For ten hours the battle raged with various fortunes, and with heavy loss to both armies. The Union army was pushed back to the river, and was gathered in the rear of the only camp unoccupied, that where General McArthur was in command. So certain was the Confederate chief of triumph, that he telegraphed "Victory!" to Richmond.

The Union army was in a perilous position, the troops had been driven from point to point, and from ridge to ridge, and stood at bay on the bank. Here the gunboats *Lexington* and *Taylor* did good service, and under cover of their fire the Union army rallied, made a superb resistance, and again and again drove the enemy back. To aid the fire of the boats, a battery was hastily thrown up on the shore, and in the night Buell's army came up from Nashville. Next morning Lew Wallace renewed the fight by attacking the Confederate left under Beauregard, and

the engagement soon became general. One of the most brilliant actions of the day was the recapture of our artillery by the Ohio regiment under General Rousseau. The Confederates fought gallantly, but were pushed back by a superior force, and in a storm of sleet and rain retired in the direction of Corinth.

The battle of Shiloh was a terrible one; the Confederates lost over 10,000 men, the Unionists over 15,000. The slain on the battlefield were soon buried, and the hospital ships sent down the Tennessee crowded with sick and maimed. The Confederates fell back on Corinth, and General Grant was

about to pursue them, when General Halleck came up and took the chief command. The fierceness of this battle proved that the struggle for the Union was to be a long and desperate one. "The more the Confederates were beaten, the harder they fought, and the loss of Donelson, the defeat of Shiloh, the capture of Nashville, made no perceptible effect on their resolution." On April 22 General Pope arrived at Pittsburg Landing with 25,000 men, and Halleck, with his army of 108,000 men, prepared to advance on Beauregard at Corinth.



CHARGE OF THE UNIONISTS AT CORINTH.



RECAPTURE OF ARTILLERY AT PITTSBURG LANDING, BY THE FIRST OHIO REGIMENT UNDER GENERAL ROUSSEAU, APRIL 7, 1862.

MALVERN HILL.

AFTER the battle of Gaines' Mill, or Cold Harbor, General McClellan's army on its retreat was attacked by the Confederates at Charles City Cross Roads, on June 30. Heavy fighting took place, and the Union army lost ten guns. The retreat, however, was continued till Malvern Hill was reached, where McClellan resolved to give battle. On the James River there is a bend named Turkey Bend, and near it a bluff about sixty feet high, with a level space of about a mile in breadth and a mile and a half in length on its summit. All around this high bit of ground were swamps and streams, so that it could only be entered by a narrow strip of firm ground on the northwest. The formation of the ground was well adapted for artillery, and he had disposed his guns all along his front. There was plenty of shelter in some inequalities of the surface to protect the men, so that no intrenchments were thrown up. Under ordinary circumstances ordinary generals would have hesitated to attack so strong a position, so well defended. But Lee and his men had been victorious in the Seven Days' Battles, and were not to be daunted by anything they met. Their first attack with 7000 men and six guns failed; the artillery of the Union army knocked their battery to pieces, while shells from the Union gunboats in the river drove back the infantry. On July 1, Lee attacked with his whole army. The morning was spent in an artillery duel, in which the Confederate batteries came off second best; in the afternoon the infantry attack was to be made, but, owing to some misunderstanding, or to the fact that the various divisions of the Confederate army were separated by thick woods, instead of a general advance of the whole line, there was a series of separate attacks. The Confederate signal was to be a "yell" from General Huger's corps, and General D. H. Hill, hearing a loud shout, rushed upon the divisions of Couch and Porter, but, having no support, had soon to retreat. Then the Confederate brigades under Magruder and Huger charged the Union left, while Mahone, Anderson, and Wright assaulted the right and centre. The dash of the Confederates was heroic, but powerless against the strong

position held by McClellan's troops, and they had to recoil. But a new line was soon formed, another assault was made with dauntless courage. "Come on, come on, my men!" cried the Confederate officer. "Do you want to live forever?" But in spite of their determined energy they were again repulsed, and pursued by the brigades of Generals Meagher and Sickles, who had come up in answer to Porter's summons. The gunboats, too, had done good service, sending such volleys of shot and shell that the Confederates had to take shelter some distance to the rear. At 9 P.M. all firing ceased. The Union line, General Webb tells us, was never once broken or the guns in danger. During the night McClellan withdrew to Harrison's Landing, and there all that remained of the Army of the Potomac encamped July 3.

On the following day, July 4, General McClellan issued an address to his soldiers, in which he said:

"Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hope of reinforcement, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved your material, all your train and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the

enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, 'I belong to the Army of the Potomac!'" The Confederate loss at Malvern Hill is estimated at 5000 men; that of the Union army only 1600 men. The retreat of the Union army from its original position on the Chickahominy is usually known as the Seven Days', the total losses during the week being, Unionists, 15,000; Confederates, 19,000 men.



A RAILROAD BATTERY.



THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, JULY 1, 1862.

ANTIETAM.



GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

the west side of Antietam Creek; his position was well selected, and his flanks protected by the Potomac which here makes a bend; in front of Sharpsburg was General Longstreet and D. H. Hill, with Hood's brigade on the left, and Jackson in reserve. On September 17 General Hooker opened the battle by attacking the Confederate left with 18,000 men, Donbleday was on his right, Meade on his left, and Ricketts in the centre, while the enemy was led by Jackson. Mansfield came up to Hooker's aid,



THOMAS J. JACKSON ("Stonewall")

In the summer of 1862 the Confederate Government ordered General Lee to attack Washington. On September 7 he was at Frederick, in Maryland, and thence crossed over the South Mountain into the valley of Antietam Creek. The National advance that hastened to give them battle was led by General Burnside, who fought a desperate engagement at Turner's Gap, September 14, in which General Reno was killed. On Sep-

tember 16 the Confederate army under Lee held the heights near Sharpsburg, on the west side of Antietam Creek; his position was well selected, and his flanks protected by the Potomac which here makes a bend; in front of Sharpsburg was General Longstreet and D. H. Hill, with Hood's brigade on the left, and Jackson in reserve. On September 17 General Hooker opened the battle by attacking the Confederate left with 18,000 men, Donbleday was on his right, Meade on his left, and Ricketts in the centre, while the enemy was led by Jackson. Mansfield came up to Hooker's aid, but lost his life on the field; three divisions of Sumner's corps were engaged, and with the aid of artillery held their ground, although Lee's steady advance arrested the National troops on their march to victory. Not till one o'clock P.M. was Burnside able to carry out his orders to cross the creek, and not till three did he assault the ridge of Sharpsburg, and capture a Confederate battery. Just then Gen. A. P. Hill's division hurried up from Harper's Ferry to Lee's assistance, resumed the offensive, and drove Burnside back over



ROBERT EDMUND LEE.

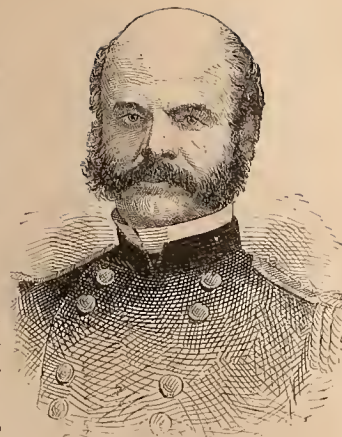
the creek. The struggle had now lasted twelve to fourteen hours, and night brought the battle to a close. Both armies had suffered severely; the Nationals had lost 12,470 men, and McClellan estimated the Confederate loss at 20,000; it was probably much below that number.

Antietam may be fairly called a drawn battle; Lee awaited an attack next day, and McClellan did not deliver one. He cautiously said, "Vir-

ginia is lost, Washington is menaced, Maryland invaded, the National cause can afford no risk of defeat." Thus Lee retreated without molestation or pursuit to his native soil of Virginia. What was felt most bitterly by the Confederates was the want of sympathy for the Confederate cause in Maryland. They had expected to be hailed as deliverers; they met only coldness.

This campaign will always be held in memory as supplying a basis for Whittier's poem of "Barbara Frietchie." This tells how the old woman kept her Union flag flying when Stonewall Jackson rode into Frederick. The staff was shot away, when the patriotic Barbara picked up the color:

Far out on the window sill,
She shook it forth with a royal will.
"Shoot! if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag!" she said;
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;
The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.
"Who touches a hair of you gray head,
Dies like a dog!" March on!" he said.
And all day long through Frederick Street
Sounded the tread of marching feet.
All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.



A. E. BURNSIDE.



JOSEPH HOOKER.



COLONEL MORRISON CHARGING ON THE OUTWORKS OF FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.



SIEGE AT VICKSBURG.—SURRENDERED JULY 4, 1863.

VICKSBURG.



JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

he and Admiral Porter on January 11 captured Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas River. Meanwhile General Grant had assembled his army, and came down the river from Memphis, and arrived in person at Young's Point January 20, assuming command the next day. Grant, to quote Admiral Porter's language, soon saw that Vicksburg could not be taken by looking at it from the other side of the river; no force could land in front of this city, with its long lines of batteries on the hills and the water front; there was no use attempting a flank attack, while the Confederate garrison under General Pemberton numbered 12,000 men, and 10,000 more were with General J. E. Johnston at Jackson, within easy distance. Vicksburg mounted 75 heavy guns and many heavy rifled field-pieces. The naval forces under Porter had a busy time, and after they had run past the batteries at Vicksburg, Grant prepared for vigorous operations; and in May, after two unsuccessful assaults, began a regular siege with the aid of the fleet. By the middle of June the place was invested, Sherman's corps was on the right, then came McPherson's, then Ord's on the left. Logan's

division of McPherson's corps was stationed on the Jackson road, and from this position a long sap was constructed to the large Confederate fort named Fort Hill. From the sap a wire was driven under the fort thirty feet below the surface. On June 25 the mine was fired, the fort was hurled into the air, a desperate encounter, under General Leggett, took place in the cone-shaped cavity which the explosion had left; and the struggle continued all night and part of the next day. aid on the river, the gumboats were in turns throwing shells day and night, and the mortars kept up an incessant fire. The inhabitants had sought shelter in caves in the clay hills on which the city stands, and lived there for weeks; famine had begun to afflict them; mule-flesh was eaten, and the trials and privations of the besieged Confederates can only be described by those who took part in them. With the capture of Fort Hill the Confederate citadel had fallen, and the guns which General McPherson had mounted on its ruins commanded most of the works. "When they opened fire the requiem of Vicksburg was rung by the shrieking shells as they flew through the air, carrying death and destruction."



INTERVIEW BETWEEN GRANT AND PEMBERTON.

Porter, meanwhile, had rendered active aid on the river, the gumboats were in turns throwing shells day and night, and the mortars kept up an incessant fire. The inhabitants had sought shelter in caves in the clay hills on which the city stands, and lived there for weeks; famine had begun to afflict them; mule-flesh was eaten, and the trials and privations of the besieged Confederates can only be described by those who took part in them. With the capture of Fort Hill the Confederate citadel had fallen, and the guns which General McPherson had mounted on its ruins commanded most of the works. "When they opened fire the requiem of Vicksburg was rung by the shrieking shells as they flew through the air, carrying death and destruction."

Other mines directed against other parts of the Confederate fortifications were made ready, but even the bravest and most skilled of the Confederate leaders saw that further resistance was useless, and on July 4, 1863, General Pemberton, despairing of aid from Johnston, surrendered the great stronghold to General Grant. This victory, taking place on the very day when the birthday of the Nation is celebrated, was everywhere regarded as an omen of success for the Union cause. The number of men surrendered was 27,000.



SEIGE OF VICKSBURG.



BATTLE AT WAPPING'S HEIGHTS.—GENERAL SPINOLA'S BRIGADE DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES FROM THE HILL, JULY 21, 1863.

BATTLE OF STONE'S RIVER, TENN.

At the beginning of the summer of 1862, New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi were in possession of the Federal troops, who also held the river from St. Louis to Memphis, and occupied southern Tennessee. The "Army of the Cumberland," as the National army in that State was named, was commanded by General Rosecrans, and towards the end of the year was moving southward from Nashville towards Murfreesborough, where General Bragg and the Confederate forces were lying. On December 20, preparations for a battle were made by both parties, and on December 31, the attack was begun by the Confederates. The weather was foggy, and the National troops were somewhat taken by surprise. The entire front was assaulted at once, and the Confederate columns fought with such energy and determination that they speedily captured two batteries and forced the Federal troops back; it was only by the most heroic efforts of our soldiers that the onset was stayed. The object of this day's fight was to turn Rosecrans' right flank; the Confederates lost 4000 men killed and wounded, and captured 3000 Federal troops and 31 cannon. Rosecrans decided to continue the fight next day, and in the afternoon of January 1, 1863, when more reinforcements came up, he sent several brigades across Stone River to occupy a strong position on an eminence near the upper ford, while other forces were stationed east of the Nashville Railroad, with General Negley's force as a reserve in the rear. Early in the morning of January 2, the Confederates opened fire from four batteries that they had erected during the night, but, after a fierce artillery duel, the Federal

guns were posted, and were worked with such deadly vigor that in less than an hour Breckenridge lost more than one-third of his entire force.

Three fresh Federal brigades were now sent to the front, and the batteries on both sides being massed, the slaughter was dreadful, the dead and wounded lying scattered on scores of acres. At one time, so dauntless were the two armies, that it seemed as if both would be destroyed. At length the Federal line of seven regiments were ordered to charge. The 78th Pennsylvania, Col. Stillwell, led the way, followed by the 18th, 21st, and 74th Ohio, the 11th Michigan, the 19th Illinois, and 37th Indiana regiments. Charge after charge was made, and gallantly repulsed by the Confederates, till General Negley brought up the reserves, charging across the river, and they, supported by Stanley's cavalry, turned the fortune of the day. On they swept with irresistible force; the Confederate right

wing was the first to give way, and retreated on Lytle's Creek; then the centre broke, and when night fell on the deadly struggle, the entire



JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.



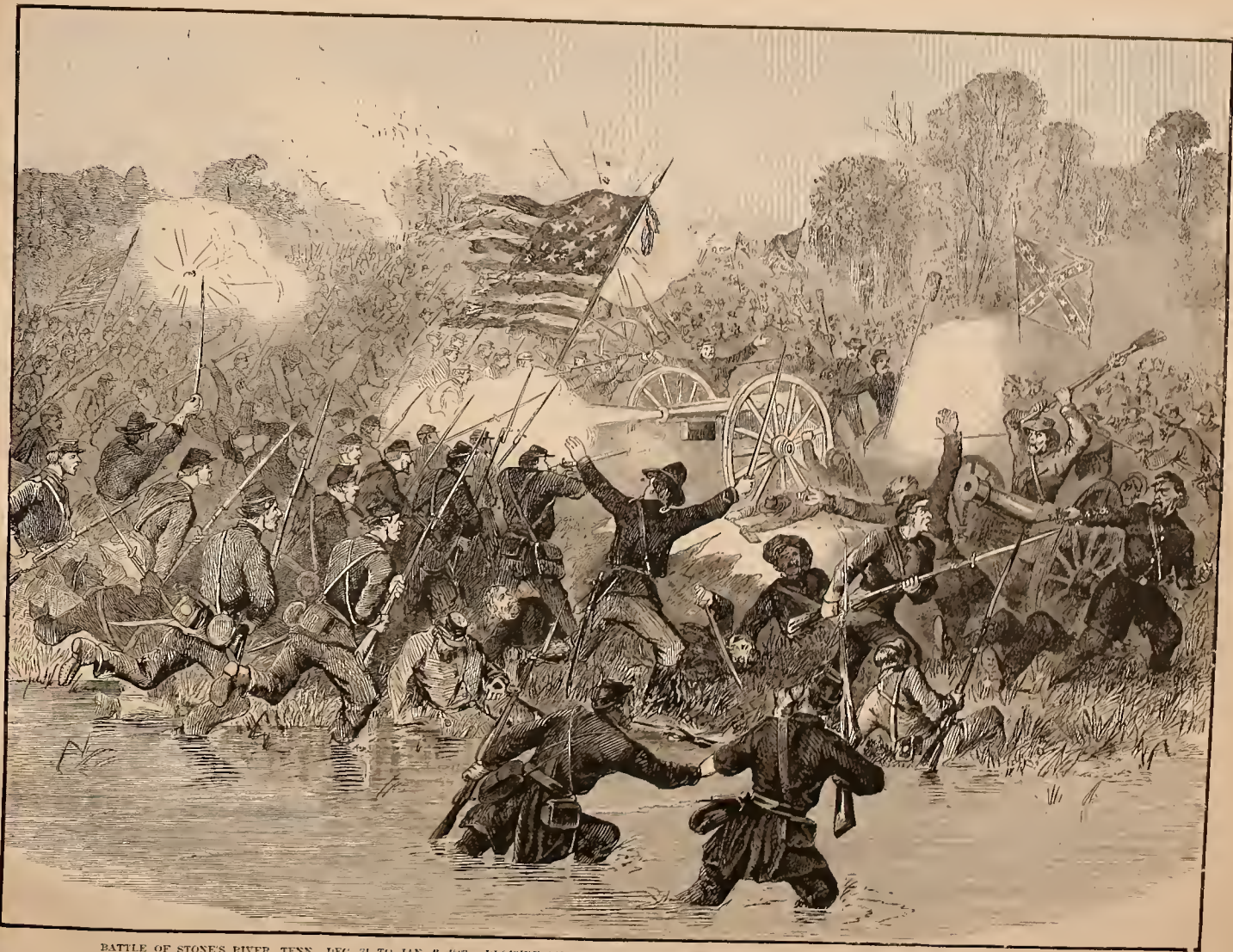
W. S. ROSECRANS

guns silenced them. About 3 P.M. the great attack by the Confederates began by troops under General Breckenridge, artillery under Robertson, and cavalry under Pegram. The attack was so formidable that the first Federal line gave way, its reserve of Ohio and Kentucky regiments took its place, but after a severe struggle the Federals were compelled to withdraw across the river. On the opposite bank of Stone River sixty

wing was the first to give way, and retreated on Lytle's Creek; then the centre broke, and when night fell on the deadly struggle, the entire Confederate line had been driven back to the front of Murfreesborough. The night was dark and a heavy rain-storm poured down, preventing Rosecrans from following up the retreating enemy. But during the night, and in spite of the storm, which continued all the next day, January 3, General Crittenden's entire corps was sent across Stone River, new entrenchments thrown up, and all preparations made to renew the struggle. No movement was made on either side, till on Sunday, January 4, it was found that the Confederates had retreated to Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and Murfreesborough was occupied by the Federal forces on the following day. This battle was one of the most determined and equally sustained battles of the war, and victory gave to the Federals a vast and important frontier. The total loss on the Union side was about 12,000 men; the Confederate loss was reported at 10,000, although more than 2000 wounded were left by them in the hospitals of Murfreesborough.



GENERAL NEGLEY.



BATTLE OF STONES RIVER, TENN., DEC. 31 TO JAN. 2, 1863. DECISIVE CHARGE OF GENERAL NGLEY'S DIVISION ACROSS THE RIVER, UNDER COL. J. F. MILLER.

FORT DE RUSSY.

AFTER the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, General Sherman suggested to Admiral Porter that an expedition be sent up the Red River, and in February, 1864, General Banks discussed with the Admiral the question of a joint naval and military expedition up that river. At the same time an army under General Steele entered the State of Arkansas, reached Little Rock early in March, and arrived at Arkadelphia, March 29. The naval vessels destined to ascend the river assembled on March 10, and on the 11th General A. J. Smith arrived with 10,000 soldiers in transports. The movement up the river began on the 12th, the fleet of gunboats leading the way, and the transports following them. News of the intended advance had, of course, reached the Confederates, and they set zealously to work to obstruct the progress of the Federal fleet and army. Near a bend of the river, named "The Rappioness," they erected a series of works commanding the channel of the stream, and placed formidable obstructions to prevent the advance of the gunboats. These obstructions, consisting of deep lines of piles driven into the muddy bottom of the river, with rafts of timber and a forest of trees backing them up, seemed impassable. It was, writes Admiral Porter, a Herculean job, but the energetic sailors had had too much experience in the strange episodes of the Civil War to quail before such obstacles. The piles near the banks were first removed and the rush of water carried away the sides of the bank, the iron-clads flung themselves like rams on other parts of the boom, and in twelve hours a passage was cleared. Before this attack on the boom, General Smith had landed his forces and had

advanced to the vicinity of Fort de Russy; there the *Eastport*, *Osage*, *Fort Hindman*, and *Cricket* joined him, and there was quite a brisk firing of artillery and small arms, but the gunboats could not take part in the skirmish without endangering the co-operating troops. A 100-pound rifle shell was fired at the water battery and burst over it, driving the enemy out; but to have continued the fire, the Admiral writes, upon the main fort, would have injured friends more than foes. Fort de Russy was originally garrisoned with 5000 men under General Walker, but he had marched out to meet the army under General Smith, leaving only 300 men to defend the fort. General Smith's advance had been toilsome, and his men

had been compelled to bridge many bayous. When he arrived within three miles of the fort, the report came that a strong force would dispute his passage. General Mower at once formed his men for an attack. The first line under Colonel W. J. Shaw, 14th Iowa Infantry, was composed of the 13th and 32d Iowa and the 3d Indiana Battery. The space between the fort and the Union army was obstructed with fallen trees, and a wood to the left afforded cover to sharpshooters. It was then 4 P.M., and although the troops had been marching all day they came up

fresh to the task. Part of the Iowa forces were deployed as skirmishers to within 300 yards of the works, occupying some rifle-pits which had been thrown up by the Confederates, and did great execution during the fight. Meanwhile the 58th Illinois, 8th Wisconsin, and 29th Iowa came up from the rear; the fire from the fort all this time was rapid, but did little execution, and after a two hours' exchange of shots all of General Smith's forces got into position. They advanced and carried the works without difficulty, capturing 24 officers, 275 men, and 10 pieces of artillery.

"It was pleasant," writes Admiral Porter in his account of the operations, "to see the United States flag floating over a work which had been built with so much trouble and expense to the Confederates, and the Navy regretted that it could not take a more important part in the affair." General Smith remained a few days to destroy the works of Fort de Russy. They were as strong as any ever built by the Confederacy. After 3000 pounds of powder had been exploded, there remained three huge excavations, while the whole vicinity was strewn with broken timbers and twisted iron, presenting a scene more easily imagined than described.



COMMODORE PORTER.





CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY, LOUISIANA, BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL ANDREW J. SMITH, MARCH 15, 1864.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG



GETTYSBURG.



GEORGE G. MEADE.

land a second time. The Army of the Potomac, which was estimated at 100,000 strong, was now under the command of General Meade, and Lee had nearly as many under his orders. On June 8 the Confederate corps under Longstreet and Ewell had been at Culpeper, where they met J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry; on June 10 Ewell had crossed the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley, and on June 13 was before Winchester. The Union forces had swept out of the valley, and a body of cavalry under the Confederate leader, Jenkins, crossed the Potomac and entered the town of Chambersburg on June 15. The bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed, and requisitions made on the rich farmers of Pennsylvania.

On June 28 General Meade had been placed in command of the Union forces. By this time the troops of Generals Ewell, Longstreet, and Hill were encamped near Chambersburg, and their advance on June 26 was in Gettysburg. Lee was preparing to cross the Susquehanna when he heard of Meade's advance to the north, and that the head of his column was at South Mountain, and on July 1 Buford's cavalry came into conflict with the Confederate advance. General Reynolds, who hurried to Buford's aid, fell dead on the field as he was leading on his men; and Meade,

The Confederate army was never more complete in numbers, equipment, and discipline than in the summer of 1863. The Confederacy had 500,000 men on its army rolls, and 300,000 fit for duty, and elated by success at Chancellorsville, it ordered Lee to invade Mary-

land on hearing of his death, sent General Hancock to the scene of action. The report he made of the position induced Meade to give battle next day under General Sickles, who fell severely wounded.

At 4 P.M. Lee opened fire with a terrible cannonade and an attack on the Union left. The Nationals met the assault steadily, but were about to be pushed back when General Warren seized a height called Little Round Top, and drove the enemy down the hill. On the right the Confederates did not attack till sunset, when they took possession of Culp's Hill. Next day, June 3, the strife began again, and the Nationals under Geary, after a four hours' contest, recovered Culp's Hill. Then a pause ensued, till at 1 P.M. Lee's 150 guns broke the silence. The cannonade was replied to on the Union side, but perhaps this artillery duel had not much direct effect on the fortunes of the day. When it ceased, the Confederates, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, swept over the plain and assailed the Union line. The struggle was a terrible one. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps dashed forward with such impetuosity as to gain the crest of Cemetery

Ridge, the key of Hancock's position, but there they were repulsed, cut down, and broken, while Hancock was severely wounded, and had to turn his command over to Gibbens. Pettigrew's North Carolina division fled in disorder, and Hood in vain strove to turn the flank of the Nationals at Little Round Top.



GENERAL STUART.



GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Then a vigorous charge of the Federal line was hurled at the enemy, and they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 23,000; Lee left 7500 wounded on the field, lost 13,000 prisoners, and perhaps had killed, wounded, and missing some 12,000 men.



WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

GAINES' MILL.

In June, 1862, the National forces, under General G. B. McClellan, were on the Chickahominy River, their numbers being 92,500 men. The position of the army was not a good one, and the General determined to change his base. His heavy guns were sent across the Chickahominy River, and, on the morning of June 27, General Fitz-John Porter had 18,000 infantry, 2500 artillerymen, and a weak body of cavalry to meet the Confederates, who numbered 55,000. General Porter's task was to cover the march of

McClellan's army from the Chickahominy to the James River, and to carry the siege guns, and he arranged his troops on a rising ground near Gaines' Mills, between Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy. About 2 p.m. the Confederate Generals A. P. Hill and Longstreet began the fighting by an attack on Porter's centre. The struggle here lasted for two hours, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates with heavy loss. At this period Stonewall Jackson's men appeared on the scene of battle. A resolute attempt was then made on all parts of General Porter's line. The Confederates were sheltered by thick woods, where they could form and

advance, while the Federals had only slight breastworks to protect them. These were not much use, for the men at this early period of the war had not learned how to intrench themselves as they did afterwards. The battle was a very fierce one; the Confederates advanced with their famous yell, to which the Federals replied by their Union cheer. Porter was hard pressed, and sent a message to McClellan, who was on the opposite side of the river, to help him; but McClellan sent only Slocum's division of

Franklin's corps, for he was afraid of being attacked by Magruder's army, then in Richmond, which he estimated to amount to 60,000 men, while it really was only 25,000. The battle continued to rage, guns were taken and retaken as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed, and McClellan despatched the brigades of Meagher and Richardson across the river to Porter's assistance. They arrived in time to save Porter from extinction. The National line had been broken, and the whole army was giving way,

the shattered columns falling back in disorder, when these new troops gave them courage to retire in better form. Porter lost 22 guns and 8000 men, the Confederate loss was about 5000. The National army, or its remains, crossed the river in the night and destroyed the bridges, and on the next day moved down to Turkey Bend, on the James River. General Keyes led the way, followed by Porter's shattered corps. And so skilfully was the movement masked that General Lee was completely deceived, and not till the evening of June 28 did he know that "The Army of the Potomac" was moved to a new position.

This battle, usually known by the title given it here, of the "Battle of Gaines' Mill," is called by the Confederates the "Battle of the Chickahominy." Two years later it was the scene of a battle between Grant and Lee. This battle was followed on June 30 by that of Charles City Cross Roads, and on July 1 McClellan made his last stand at Malvern Hill, and his withdrawal from this next day ended the Seven Days' Retreat, during which 15,000 Nationals and 10,900 Confederates had fallen.



GUARDING A BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, in 1864, was the Union depot for the great campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia, and was held by General Thomas. Thither had been gathered reinforcements from St. Louis, convalescents and furloughed men from Chattanooga, and bodies of detached troops of all sizes and from all quarters, and in early December the General had 50,000 men ready for a defensive or offensive campaign. It may be well to recall to our readers' minds that General Sherman had occupied Atlanta in the beginning of September, and during that month and October had been preparing for his "March to the Sea," which began on November 15. Before this great march began it was suggested to Sherman that Hood's army ought to be first destroyed, but as pursuit of this force by Union troops from

Atlanta would sacrifice all they had gained in territory, it was deemed wisest to leave Thomas to take care of Hood. The latter had been trying to lure Sherman away from Atlanta, and when he found that Sherman was not the man who could be thus induced to surrender the prize of the long campaign, the Confederate General turned to Nashville, hoping to crush Thomas while he was still organizing his army. Late in November Hood encountered General Schofield at Franklin, and as the Confederate force outnumbered his, the latter fell back on Nashville. On December 2 the Confederate General Hood had invested the city on its southern, southeastern,

and southwestern sides, and thrown up three lines of breastworks: his infantry had its right at Nolensville pike, and extended to Hillsboro' pike, where the left lay; he blockaded the Cumberland River by batteries on the shore, so that the only source of supply for the Union army was the Louisville road. Hood was waiting till the river fell so that his cavalry could cross; Thomas was busy in reorganizing and remounting his cavalry; and so time passed till December 15, when the Union army advanced from its entrenchments, hidden by a heavy fog. At daybreak, General Steedman, with three brigades, of which two were colored troops, drove in the Confederate pickets, and a gallant attempt was made to take their earthworks, but the assault was repulsed with severe loss. While this

was going on at the left of the line, the Union right was advancing, and, under cover of the fog, General Smith's divisions of the Sixth Corps and Wilson's cavalry fell on the Confederate left, and drove in their pickets. The dismounted cavalry under General Hatch came upon a redoubt with four guns; they took it, and turned the guns upon the enemy; then, without pausing, they captured another redoubt with four guns, and drove the Confederates back towards the Franklin pike road. The Confederate centre, with its strong post at Montgomery Hill, was charged by Post's brigade of Beatty's third division, the position turned, and many prisoners taken. Then all the Union forces were drawn up in connected line, a second line of Confederate works was carried by the Fourth Corps under General Wood, and nightfall only stopped the pursuit. This first day's captures were 1200 prisoners, 16 guns, 40 wagons, and many small arms. Thomas telegraphed, "I shall attack the enemy to-morrow if he stands to fight; if he retreats during the night I will pursue him."



GENERAL SCHOFIELD.



GEORGE H. THOMAS.

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THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VIRGINIA. THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS DRIVING LONGSTREET'S FORCES FROM THEIR FIRST LINE OF RIFLEPITS, JUNE 1, 1864.

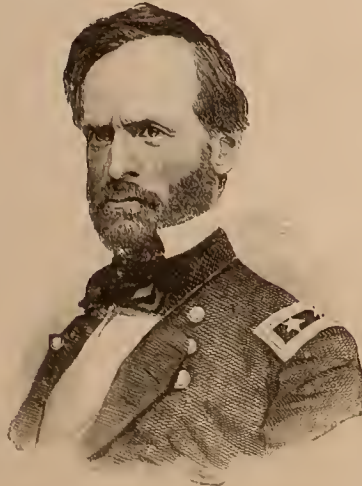
BATTLE OF ATLANTA.



J. B. HOOD.

of the Cumberland," General Thomas; the "Army of the Tennessee," General McPherson; and the "Army of the Ohio," General Schofield; amounting to about 100,000 men. They were confronted by 58,000 men under General Joseph E. Johnston, arranged in three corps commanded by Generals Hardee, Hood, and Polk. Sherman by a succession of flank movements compelled them to leave Allatoona Pass, abandon Kenesaw, and evacuate Marietta. At this time the cautious Johnston was superseded by the Confederate Government, and J. B. Hood, a dashing, fighting officer, placed in command. Towards the middle of July the eventful day approached. On July 22, 1864, an attack was directed on Sherman's rear, but repulsed. During this contest McPherson was killed, and General Logan succeeded him. "General Logan," so writes an eye-witness, "on that famous black stallion of his, became a flame of fire and fury, yet keeping a wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with foam, himself hatless and begrimed with dust, giving sharp orders to officers as he met them, and planting himself firmly in front of fleeing columns, revolver in hand, and threatening in tones not to be misunderstood to fire into the advance if they did not instantly halt and form in order of battle." Then the broken ranks reformed, the battle was renewed in order and with fury—a tempest of thunder and fire—a hailstorm of shot and shell. Hardly had Logan's corps time to throw up earthworks than

Atlanta, the "Gate City of the South," the door of Georgia, had an admirably protected situation, and was a great depot and workshop for the Confederate Government. Here were arsenals, foundries, furnaces, rolling-mills, and factories, all busy in supplying munitions of war to the Southern armies. It was necessary for the Union forces to attack and capture this stronghold of the enemy. General Sherman



WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Hood's brilliant attack began. Six times they advanced, six times they were repulsed, in a succession of charges from noon to 4 P.M. At no period during this hard-fought battle did the temporary lulls in the fighting exceed at any time fifteen minutes. The front of the battle extended for nearly seven miles. The Confederate General Hardee broke the Federal lines, but his charge was finally checked, and General Hood claimed that the result was beneficial, and improved the courage and feeling of his troops, and defeated the Federal attacks on his line of communications. The battle was a desperate one, and when the Confederates withdrew towards Atlanta, the Federal loss was over 3,000 men,

and the Confederate loss was larger. The death of the Union leader, General McPherson, took place just as the battle opened. General Sherman relates that while they were talking at head-quarters, the sound of artillery was heard, and that McPherson, having sent off all his staff with orders to support the points attacked, set off alone to cross a wooded valley which he thought safe. The first news of his fate was the appearance of his horse, wounded and riderless. General Sherman remained quiet a few days, but on July 27 the battle of Ezra Church took place. During the conflicts before Atlanta in the month of June, the Confederate loss was 8,841, the Federal loss 9,719, not including the cavalry losses. On both sides the highest courage was displayed, and the soldiers, whether in the blue of the Union, or the gray of the Confederacy, exhibited magnificent valor and endurance.

Sherman, however, was the superior of Hood in generalship, and under his leadership the tide of Federal success steadily continued. Hood drew off his troops, and on September 2, 1864, the Union troops marched into Atlanta, and the Stars and Stripes flung out its folds over the court-house. On November 14, Atlanta was in flames, and Sherman started on his march to the sea.



GENERAL MCPHERSON.



THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.—CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LOOAN'S CORPS, JULY 23, 1864.



BATTLE OF ATLANTA SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.



BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

AFTER the battle of Chickamauga, the departments known as those of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee were united to form the Division of the Mississippi, and on October 23, 1863, its commander, General Grant, arrived at Chattanooga. The city, though no longer in a state of siege, was menaced by the Confederate force under General Bragg. His centre stretched across the valley of Chattanooga, while his flank rested on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the whole forming a line twelve miles long, well entrenched for the most part of this distance. Grant resolved to attack Bragg, for, as General Sherman had arrived, he had at his disposal 80,000 men. He placed Sherman on the left with orders to attack Bragg's right and capture the heights of Missionary Ridge. To divert attention from Sherman's movements, General Thomas had, on November 23, seized and fortified Orchard Knob, in front of Missionary Ridge, and Hooker was ordered next day to fall on Bragg's left at Lookout Mountain, while Sherman crossed the Tennessee River above Chattanooga. On the day named Sherman passed his army across the river by two bridges which he had built on the night of November 23, but met with unexpected difficulties as he advanced. Hooker, on his part of the line, moved with vigor against the wooded steeps of Lookout Mountain, a height that seemed impregnable. His advance was checked by the necessity of building a bridge over Lookout Creek, and, while this was being done, he sent General Geary to effect a landing at Wauhatchee. A dense mist enabled Geary to reach the creek, and fall on the Confederate pickets, and a lively skirmish took place before the alarm was given to the Confederate General Stevenson. A second bridge was soon built by the Federal soldiers, by which Generals Wood and Geose crossed to join Geary's force, while the artillery was placed to cover the preliminary movements. The remainder of Hooker's

command crossed shortly after, and the action became general. Rain was falling, but his men climbed upwards, clearing away, as they went, the obstructions placed by the Confederates, and disappeared in a belt of cloud that hung around the mountain. Onward the Union troops pressed till they reached the summit, driving the enemy from his strongest positions, and

taking many guns and prisoners. This action became known as "Hooker's Battle above the Clouds," and at night the outlines of his battalions were seen crossing the disk of the rising moon. The Confederates fled down the northern slopes of the mountain and joined General Bragg on Missionary Ridge. Next morning, as the sun rose, the Stars and Stripes were floating from Pulpit Rock, the crest of Lookout Mountain. On November 25, it was the plan of General Grant to send Hooker and his men across the Chattanooga valley and attack Bragg at Missionary Ridge. But the Confederates on their retreat had broken down some bridges, which caused a delay of several hours in Hooker's advance. During this time Bragg was massing troops to fall on Sherman, and this gathering of men on his wing naturally weakened his centre. Grant resolved to send forward the Union centre under General Thomas without waiting any longer for Hooker to come up. General Thomas's men were sent forward under the leadership of Generals Sheridan and Wood. They took the first line of Confederate works without difficulty, and followed the retreating enemy to a second line, which they also took and thus reached the summit, sweeping all before them.



VIEW FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

In these battles the National loss was about 6000 men, the Confederates, 10,000, of whom 6000 were prisoners, and 42 guns. In the President's letter to Grant he thanked him and his men for their skill and bravery, and Congress ordered a gold medal to be struck for him, "with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions."



GENERAL KILPATRICK'S BRIGADE ATTACKS THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL STUART, AT ALDIE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 17, 1863.

THE WILDERNESS.

IN March, 1864, General Grant assumed command of all the armies of the United States, and at once reorganized the Army of the Potomac, amounting to 140,000 men. On May 4, his headquarters were at Culpeper; on that day he set his army in motion, and before night all his troops had crossed the Rappahannock. His line of march led through the Wilderness, a dreary region covered with scrub-oaks and thick underwood, intersected by numerous cross-roads, and where it was difficult to use artillery. Lee resolved to stop the advance of the Unionists, and on May 5 the battle began. Grant writes: "The battle raged furiously all day, the whole



GENERAL LONGSTREET.

army being brought into the fight as fast as the corps could be got upon the field, which, considering the density of the forest and the narrowness of the roads, was done with commendable promptitude." The fighting continued till late in the evening without material advantage for either party. Next morning the contest was renewed, over a line of seven miles from Sedgwick's right to Hancock's left. The assaults of the Confederates were furious, but were gallantly met, and when night again descended the two armies were in nearly the same position they had occupied the even-

ing before. The total loss in the two days' battles was on the Union side 15,000, on the Confederate about 10,000. The chief part of the fighting on the Union side was done by Hancock's command, and on the Confederate side by Longstreet's division. On the second day, Hancock, pushing forward into the dense thicket, met the two divisions of Hill, and, "after a desperate contest, in which our troops conducted themselves in the most intrepid manner, the enemy's line was broken at all points, and he was driven in confusion through the forest for almost one and a half miles, suffering severe losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners." But by this time the Union line had lost its formation in the tangled wilderness,

and a halt was made in order to reform the line. The two hours thus spent enabled the remaining divisions of Hill's corps to come up, and Longstreet's column was reported as approaching. General Lee placed himself at the head of the Texans, and ordered a charge; but a "grim and ragged" soldier of the line raised his voice in protest at their commander thus risking his life, and Lee had to return to his proper place at the rear. The Confederate line was now inflexible, and Hancock's advance at 9 A.M. was futile. Till noon there was a pause, then a burst of musketry announced the Confederate advance, and Hancock, unable to hold his position, had to rally and reform behind his breastworks. General Wadsworth fell, mortally wounded, as he strove to arrest the fugitives. It looked as if victory would favor the Confederates, but at the critical moment their attack ceased. Longstreet, who had planned the action, had been wounded by a volley from his own men. "I thought," Longstreet said afterwards, "that we had another Bull Run on you." His fall frustrated the execution of his plan. Not till after 4 P.M. did the Confederates renew their attack, and advance up to the Union breastwork. Then a strange thing happened. The wooden breastwork took fire, and the intense heat and dense smoke made the Union troops cease firing, and some of the Confederates reached the breastwork and placed their colors on it. Then Carroll's brigade advanced at the double-quick, retook the breastwork, and forced the enemy to fall back with heavy loss.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

Thus closed the battle of the Wilderness, "one of the strangest battles ever fought," writes William Swinton; "a battle which no man could see, and whose progress could only be followed by the ear."



THE BATTLE OF IUKA, MISSISSIPPI, BETWEEN GENERAL ROSECRANS AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL PRICE, SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1862.

CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA is the name of a small creek in Tennessee, and the word is said to mean in the Indian tongue, "The River of Death." A fitting name for the scene of the bloody struggle that took place on its banks on September 19 and 20, 1863. While Grant was before Vicksburg, the Federal General Rosecrans and the Confederate General Bragg were watching each other near Murfreesborough, Tennessee, both unwilling to make any grand movement. When Rosecrans did at length move, he succeeded in compelling Bragg to fall back on Chattanooga. A brilliant piece of strategy, which led the Confederates to believe that Rosecrans was about to invade Georgia, forced Bragg to abandon Chattanooga and to fall back on Lafayette, and then, after a week of careful feeling about for each other's presence, the two armies stood face to face on each side of the creek of Chickamauga. Each line extended towards the heights of Missionary Ridge. Rosecrans had about 55,000 men, and Bragg, when he had been joined by Longstreet on the night of September 18, had 70,000 men at his disposal. The Federal troops were facing southeast, the Confederates faced northwest, but during the battle both lines became broken and bent. General Thomas held the left of the Federal position, and McCook the right. General Bragg began the attack on the morning of September 19. He had been able to see from the mountain heights what arrangements General Rosecrans was making, and knew therefore what he had to expect.

The Confederate army advanced confidently over Chickamauga Creek, which they crossed without opposition. The fiercest fighting, however, took place on the spot where General Thomas was posted, and against him the troops of General Leonidas Polk were directed. But Thomas, though noted for the stubbornness with which he could fight to the most desperate straits, did not wait quietly for the enemy; he struck out unexpectedly whenever an opportunity offered. The fight became furious. Brigades advanced and were driven back, reformed, advanced, and again repulsed. Batteries were taken and retaken, regiments shattered, and many prisoners taken on both sides. But, in spite of all his gallantry, Thomas' line was forced back, and when night closed on the struggle he

was in his original position, and the situation of the two armies was unchanged.

The morning of September 20 was foggy, and this delayed the various movements, so that the action did not begin till the forenoon, instead of at daybreak, as Bragg had planned. The brunt of the battle again fell on Thomas and Polk, but the dash of the latter could make no impression on the steadiness of the former. Thomas had been calling repeatedly for reinforcements, which sometimes came up, and sometimes did not, but

whether they came or not, he obstinately held his ground. Victory might perhaps have crowned the Federal arms, if an unexpected misunderstanding had not taken place. An order was sent to General T. J. Wood, bidding him "to close up on Reynolds and support him." These words are plain enough in meaning to civilian readers, but in military language "closing up" means to bring the ends of the lines together, while "supporting" means to take a position in the rear. General Wood obeyed the order to support literally, and thus left a wide gap in the Federal line. Longstreet at once perceived the mistake of the Union leader, and sent six divisions of his men through the gap. This advancing body cut off McCook's corps from the rest of the army, and, in spite of heroic efforts by Negley, Crittenden, and McCook, it was driven back in wild confusion. The whole Federal centre was crumbling away. Rosecrans himself rode off to Chattanooga to rally his forces, but his chief of staff, General James A. Garfield, afterwards President, remained on the field, and found



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Thomas undauntedly standing in his old position, though three-fifths of the army were destroyed, repelling the last Confederate charges by the bayonet. When darkness came down Thomas retired to Rossville, leaving the enemy in possession of the field, and at that spot he was met next morning by General Sheridan, who had marched round the mountain after Longstreet had broken the Federal line.

The National loss is estimated at 16,336 killed, wounded, and missing, while Bragg's loss is reckoned to have reached 18,000. Next to Gettysburg this was the most deadly and destructive fight of the war.



BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GEORGIA, FOUGHT SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1863.



BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, NOVEMBER 24, 1863.



BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK (SHERIDAN'S RIDE), OCTOBER 19, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.



PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

had been laid waste by Sheridan so that "a crow could not cross it without carrying his provisions;" and Early therefore had to retire or attack Sheridan's camp. He chose the latter course, and on October 19, the Confederates, under the shelter of a mist, fell upon General Crook's corps and routed it. When the battle began Sheridan was on his way back to join his army, and had reached Winchester when the sound of the cannon fell upon his ear. He mounted his famous black charger and rode on with all speed to the scene of the conflict. He met a stream of fugitives, but stopped them by barring the road with his cavalry. He ordered the retreating artillery to be packed on the side of the road, and dashed on at a swinging gallop. Thus he rode on for twelve miles, the stream of fugitives becoming thicker and thicker every moment. Onward he raced over the excellent turnpike road, and waved his hat, crying, "Face the other way, boys! We are going back to our camps! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" The words, the gesture, the man himself, had a magnetic effect on the soldiers; they turned and followed him. As he dashed into the lines he called out to the regiments as they were reforming, "We'll have those cannon and camps back again." A new line of battle was quickly formed, and entrenchments thrown up. General Wright had succeeded in bringing order out of confusion, and when Early attacked

he was repulsed with heavy loss. Sheridan in turn attacked the Confederates in the afternoon, and, after some severe fighting, the whole line of the enemy gave way, and were driven in confusion, closely pursued by the Union cavalry. All the guns lost were retaken, and twenty-four others captured. The road indeed was clogged with cannon, wagons, caissons, and men in utter confusion. The Confederate loss in this double battle was 3100, the Federal loss, 5700, of whom 1700 had been taken prisoners in the morning and sent off to Richmond. This short but brilliant campaign of Shenandoah nearly annihilated Early's force, and ended hostilities in the Shenandoah valley.

No incident of the war has left such an impression on the minds of the people as "Sheridan's Ride." The manœuvering of armies in the field, an operation occupying days, the plans of campaigns, which required months to carry out, even the battlefields themselves, with their miles of ground lined with fighting men, make no impression so sharp or clear, so easy to understand and realize, as the figure of Sheridan galloping up on his black horse and turning the tide of battle by his single arm.



SHERIDAN'S RIDE.



CAVALRY FIGHT BETWEEN THE FORCES OF SHERIDAN AND STUART, AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 11, 1864.

PETERSBURG.

THE siege of Petersburg lasted from June, 1864, to March, 1865. An attempt to take the city by surprise had failed, and it was seen when Lee had been able to throw his troops into the place, that a direct assault was impracticable. The Federal army therefore threw up a series of earthworks, and thus protected, resolved to make another assault when a favorable opportunity occurred. General Burnside occupied a position within 150 yards of the Confederate lines, which there formed an angle covered by a fort. Under this fort the mine had been run, and on July 30, 1864,



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

the explosion of the mine was to take place. At half-past 4 A.M. the match was applied to the train, but owing to the defective fuse the mine did not explode. Two men of a courage rarer than that seen in many a stricken field, volunteered to enter the dark galleries and see what was amiss. They were Lieutenant Jacob Douty and Sergeant Henry Rees, of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment. The fuse was relighted, and at 42 minutes past 4 the great mine went off. A solid mass of earth, through which the exploding powder blazed like lightning playing in a bank of clouds, was slowly raised two hundred feet into the air. It hung there black and om-

itself was Potter's division, that charged towards the crest of the ridge behind where the fort had been, but it was badly supported, and had to fall back. At 7 A.M. Burnside sent forward some colored troops, but the fire from the enemy, who had now rallied from the confusion caused by the explosion, compelled them to retire. Blacks and whites tumbled into the basin of the crater, where the Confederate shot and shell rained down with awful havoc. Then the enemy under General Mahone made a sally towards the crater, but were repulsed; a second rally followed, which shook the mass of men in the crater, and a general rout ensued.

Above 4,000 men were killed or captured in what General Grant called "this miserable affair."

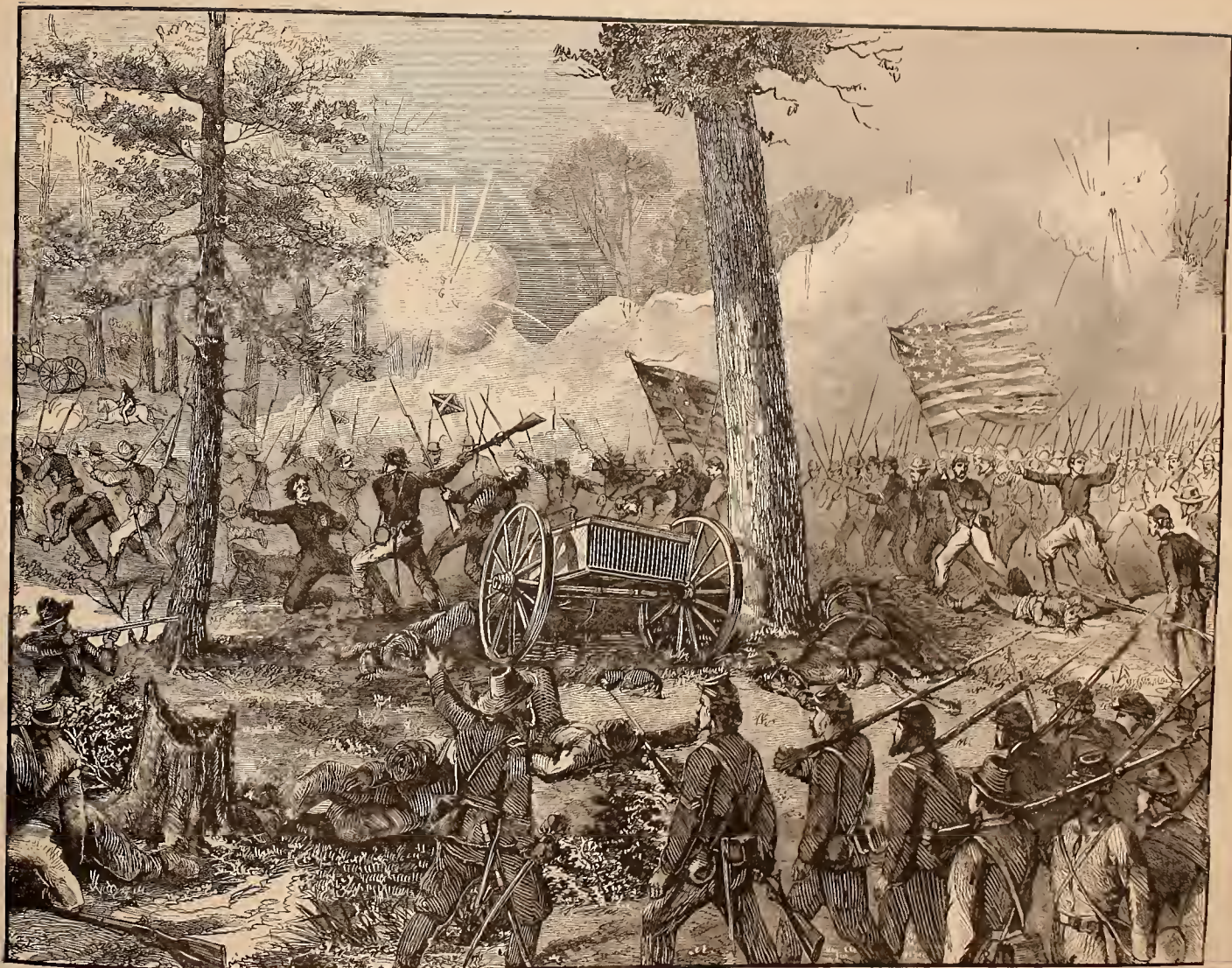
During the rest of the summer and the fall various movements of both armies took place. Hancock, in spite of his skill and bravery, failed in turning the enemy's left; Warren succeeded in destroying twenty miles of the Weldon Railroad, a very important line of communication; Sheridan had been operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and in March, 1865, joined the army before Petersburg, and on April 1 his spirited charges drove the Confederates from two temporary lines, and confined them to their works at Five Forks. Then the end was not far off.



BUILDING A CANAL.



PICKET DUTY.



BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, MARCH 30, 1865.—GENERAL MOWER TURNING THE CONFEDERATE LEFT.

FIVE FORKS.

FIVE FORKS, the last battle of the Confederate Army of Virginia under Lee, was the last important decisive battle of the great Civil War. Early in March, 1865, General Lee resolved to abandon Petersburg and Richmond, and to join Johnston in North Carolina. On paper Lee still had 160,000 men; he really had not 50,000 effective troops. The spot called Five Forks is the junction of the road from Dinwiddie to the Southside Railroad, and the White Oak road. It was held by 15,000 Confederates under Pickett, Bradley Johnson, and Wise, and on April 1, General Sheridan was ordered to move against it; he had his own cavalry, 8000 strong, McKenzie's cavalry, 1000 men, and the Fifth Corps 12,000 strong, and early on that morning drove the Confederate force from Dinwiddie to Five Forks, into their main works. The works at Five Forks consisted of logs and earth, with redoubts at intervals, and an *abatis* in front, with a thick pine undergrowth covering the approach. About 1 P.M., the Fifth Corps, under Warren, was sent on to Gravelly Run Church, and thence pushed to the White Oak road, where it took up a position directly upon the left of the Confederates,

Crawford at the same time pushed on till he struck the Ford road, directly north of the Confederate rear centre. The Confederates were now almost surrounded, cavalry covered their whole front, while the infantry was falling on their rear, and, before they could reach the White Oak road, the Union troops had broken in, and forced almost all of the Confederates to surrender. Two miles west of Five Forks was another line of earthworks thrown up by the Confederates to protect their left flank, and these brought the victorious forces to a pause till General Warren rode up to the front, calling on his men to follow. The officers at once sprang out, the men charged at the double quick and captured the opposing force, while the cavalry completed the rout.

When the news of Sheridan's triumph and Pickett's defeat reached Lee, he at once carried out his plan, and evacuated Petersburg and Richmond. He commenced his march with 20,000 men all told. On April 4, he reached Amelia Court House; on April 5, closely pursued by Sheridan, he was at High Bridge, where the road crosses the Appomattox; on April 6, the men sank down from want of rest,

sleep, and food; horses dropped dead from hunger; two divisions, those of Field and Mahone, alone could make any stand, the rest of the proud Army of Virginia was a mob. Lee's officers saw the hour of surrender was approaching, and communicated their opinion to the General. During the nights of April 7 and 8, Grant and his opponent were in correspondence. On April 9, Lee summoned Longstreet and Mahone to his tent, and, after a conference, Lee mounted his horse with the words, "I am going to hold a conference with General Grant." He went to surrender at Appomattox.



THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE.

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